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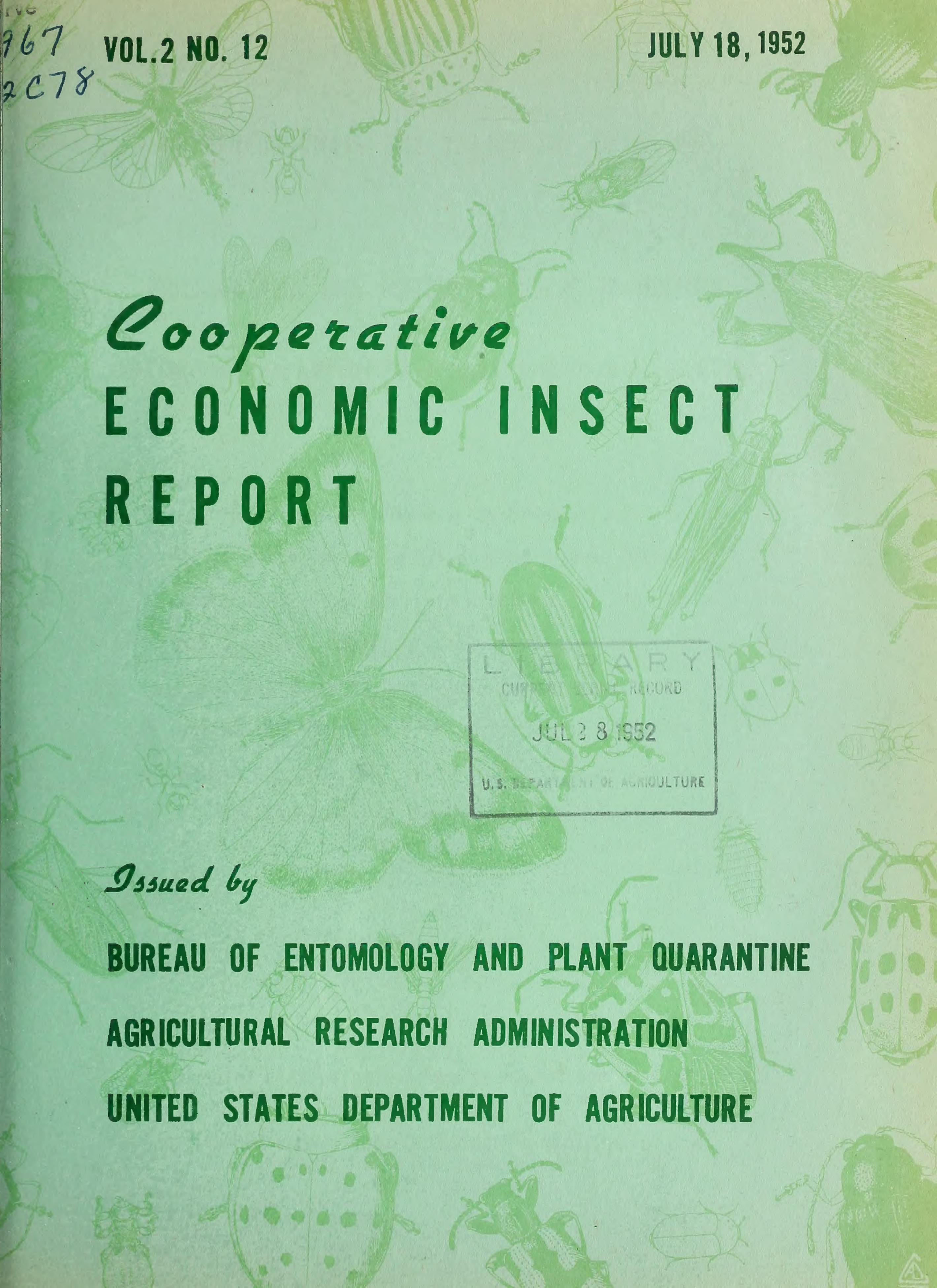

Cooperative ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

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DIVISION OF INSECT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SECTION OF ECONOMIC INSECT DETECTION AND REPORTING

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Bureau serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

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Volume 2 July 18, 1952 No. 12

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

EUROPEAN CORN BORER second generation moth emergence reported from West Virginia and southern Illinois. (page 161)

CORN EARWORM causing injury up to 100 percent on corn and tomato in 3 Utah counties. Unusually abundant in Indiana, Illinois, and eastern Oregon. (pages 162, 163, 166)

BLACK CUTWORM outstanding corn pest this season in Indiana. (page 163)

POTATO LEAFHOPPER infestation heaviest since 1945 on beans and potatoes in several New York counties. (pages 163, 166)

HORNWORM moth flight studies show early-season occurrence of tobacco hornworm moths conforms to geographic location, whereas that of the tomato hornworm moths does not. (pages 167, 168)

BOLL WEEVIL damage could average lower this year than for several years. Infestations continue on reduced level except in Alabama, Oklahoma, and southern Texas where heavy. (pages 168, 169)

PINK BOLLWORM situation remains serious in southern Texas. (page 169)

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1952

During the first 3 days of the period cool air preceded and accompanied by general light to moderate to occasionally heavy showers reduced temperatures 10° to 20° as it moved southward and eastward across the eastern two-thirds of the United States. Heaviest showers occurred in the Northeast. On the 8th and 9th rainfall in Monroe County, Pa. totaled 9.72 inches in 39 hours. At the same time totals in northern New Jersey ranged up to 5 inches.

Temperatures rose to much above normal levels in the Great Plains on the 10th and by the 12th hot, humid weather again prevailed east of the Rocky Mountains, except in extreme northern portions of the Great Plains and Lake Region. Another cool air mass began moving into the north-central interior on the 10th and by the end of the period its leading edge extended from the Lake Region to northern Texas. Rainfall associated with this cool air intrusion was limited to light scattered showers in the northern Plateau, light to moderate showers in the northern portions and along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, but was moderate to heavy and rather general in the upper portions of the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley.

In the far West the first part of the week was abnormally hot, with maximum temperatures in eastern Washington ranging from 95° to 108°. Moderate temperatures prevailed during the remainder of the period.

For the week temperatures averaged above normal in Washington and Oregon by 2° to 8° and in the Northeast and the eastern portion of the Lake Region by 2° to 5°. Elsewhere, averages were normal or slightly below, except 3° to 5° below in eastern portions of Wyoming and Montana. (Summary Supplied by U. S. Weather Bureau).

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis) --NEW HAMPSHIRE - Light in sweet corn; first instar larvae common during week July 7. Many unhatched egg masses observed. (J. G. Conklin). MASSACHUSETTS - Between broods. (E. H. Wheeler, W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - More abundant than usual in early sweet corn, Ulster County. Moderate infestation in Columbia and Niagara Counties. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr. News Letter). NEW JERSEY - First generation hatch complete. (O. Starnes). MARYLAND - Well advanced in development with first generation pupae at Hancock and full-grown larvae at Cumberland. Early sweet corn severely damaged in Cecil, Montgomery and Washington Counties. (T. L. Bissell). DELAWARE - Damaging throughout State, heavy feeding in whorl and tassel. (Late News about Insects and Dis., Univ. Del.). WEST VIRGINIA - Infestations heavy in early plantings of field and sweet corn. Some pupation and emergence taking place. (E. O. Hamstead). INDIANA - Infestation by the first brood has been light. Evansville area: 20 percent in fifth instar, 80 percent pupation. Considerable parasitism by Lydella stabulans grisescens. Vincennes area: 60 percent fifth instar, 40 percent pupation. Terre Haute area: 50 percent fourth instar, 33 percent fifth instar, 17 percent pupation. Columbus area: 40 percent larvae fifth instar, 60 percent fourth instar, no pupation observed. Lafayette area: Most borers in late third or early fourth instars. Fort Wayne area: 2 percent fifth instar larvae, 21 percent fourth instar, 65 percent third instar, 12 percent second instar. (M. C. Wilson, July 9). ILLINOIS - Between spring and summer flights in all except extreme southern counties. Adults emerging from early sweet corn in St. Louis area and south. Borer survival has been high, thus higher midsummer pupation expected than in past two years. (G. C. Decker). IOWA - Reached 100 percent moth emergence throughout State. Egg mass count per 100 plants ranged from 0 to 20, Central and Northwest; 0 to 100, Southeast; from 20 to 30 in Northeast. Hatching 40 to 60 percent complete Northeast and 70 to 100 percent complete rest of State. Corn varies in height from 36 to 72 inches, growing vigorously. Some larvae in fifth instar. In general, egg deposition scattered and not too many fields required spraying. (H. M. Harris, July 5). MICHIGAN - Peak of oviposition passed in all southern areas. (R. Hutson, July 8). WISCONSIN - Light trap catches of adults continuing in south central and central areas. Some severe infestations on sweet corn. Oviposition not complete in northeast. (E. H. Fisher). NORTH DAKOTA - Sharp increase in egg mass hatch. Shot-hole injury occurring over wide area. Southeastern counties show most advanced development, although no severe individual fields located. Corn from 28 to 51 inches, July 11. (N. F. McCalley, R. L. Post).

GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae) -- CALIFORNIA - Melanoplus devastator appears to be building up along Sierra foothills of the San Joaquin Valley in Fresno, Madera, Merced, and Stanislaus Counties and may be abundant in 1953. (J. R. Dutton). IDAHO - Most reports on Camnula pellucida. Latest severe outbreak in Oneida and Custer Counties. Extensive control program began in Camas County area July 1. (H. C. Manis). UTAH - Intense control program in progress in Iron, Garfield, Salt Lake Counties. (G. F. Knowlton). NEBRASKA - Dominant range species observed in northwestern Nebraska during week, July 5, include: Ageneotettix deorum, Cordillacris occipitalis, Amphitornus coloradus, Phlibostroma quadrimaculatum, M. packardii, M. mexicanus, M. confusus, M. infantilis, M. occidentalis, and Aulocara elliotti. (J. R. Dutton). MINNESOTA - Melanoplus femur-rubrum, M. mexicanus, and C. pellucida reported doing light spotted damage to alfalfa and meadow areas of Anoka, Itasca, and Kittson Counties. M. femur-rubrum appears to be confined to alfalfa. (J. R. Dutton). ILLINOIS - Considerable damage in southern areas where drouth prevailed earlier. (G. C. Decker, July 12). INDIANA - Indications of serious abundance if dry weather continues. (J. J. Davis). MISSISSIPPI - Schistocerca americana nymphs of various sizes moving out of a pasture into corn in damaging numbers, George County. (G. L. Bond).

MORMON CRICKET (Anabrus simplex) -- IDAHO - Scattered in Mayfield area, Elmore County. Heavy infestations reported on Smith's Prairie. (H. C. Manis). Outbreak in Cassia County. Crickets originated in Minidoka National Forest and are moving into dry-farmed wheat. (J. R. Douglass).

CORN EARWORM (Heliothis armigera) -- CALIFORNIA - Untreated fields of sweet corn heavily infested in San Diego County. (R. E. Campbell). OREGON - Severe early damage Eastern Oregon. Unusual for area. (R. W. Every). UTAH - Most serious infestation in several years. Damage severe Sanpete County, about 100 percent Washington, Grand and Box Elder Counties. (G. F. Knowlton). COLORADO - Damaging infestations on sweet corn on eastern and western slopes. (L. B. Daniels). ILLINOIS - Unusually destructive on sweet corn in southern area. Moderate to heavy egg laying expected in central and northern areas in two or three weeks. (G. C. Decker, July 12). INDIANA - More abundant than for many years in southern area, which indicates possible heavy infestation farther north later. (J. J. Davis). TENNESSEE - Abundant on sweet corn Nashville, Clarksville areas. (L. B. Scott). DELAWARE - Damaging corn throughout State. (Late News about Ins. and Dis., Univ. Del.). (see also p.166).

CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus) -- OHIO - Severe infestations on corn in 15 western and west central counties. (T. H. Parks). INDIANA - A major pest. Significant infestations in Huntington, Adams, Grant, Blackford, Steuben, Jay and Delaware Counties. Minor occurrences in northwestern areas. (J. J. Davis). ILLINOIS- Migrations about complete, but populations higher than normal and late summer damage expected if rainfall normal or below. (G. C. Decker).

CEREAL THRIPS (Limothrips cerealium) -- NORTH DAKOTA - Several barley fields infested. Adult and immature stages present. (R. L. Post).

POTATO LEAFHOPPER (Empoasca fabae) -- NEW JERSEY - Building up rapidly on alfalfa and clovers. (O. Starnes). MARYLAND - Damaging alfalfa, western Maryland. (T. L. Bissell). (see also p. 166).

BLACK CUTWORM (Agrotis ypsilon) -- INDIANA - Possibly outstanding corn pest thus far this season. Soybeans also heavily attacked. Destructive earlier in southwest; now a serious problem in northern half of State. Worms in all stages in same fields. Indications that heavy rains and moth migration from earlier southern broods responsible for present heavy infestation. (J. J. Davis). DELAWARE - Heavy loss in Thompsonville vicinity requiring replanting. (Late News about Ins. and Dis., Univ. Del.).

SPIDER MITES - OREGON -- Tetranychus spp. abundant and earlier than previous years on red clover, central Oregon. (R. W. Every).

LYGUS BUGS (Lygus spp.) -- IDAHO - Some alfalfa fields have been treated for these insects. Two per sweep in small clovers, Valley County. (H. C. Manis). UTAH - Heavy on untreated alfalfa in Tooele and Millard Counties. (G. F. Knowlton). NEW MEXICO - Increasing in alfalfa and cotton. (M. Swoboda). (see also p. 168).

ARMYWORMS -- OHIO - Severe outbreaks in oats and corn in Ottawa and Ashtabula Counties. (T. H. Parks). ILLINOIS - Considerable damage in fields scattered over northern half of State. (G. C. Decker). WISCONSIN - Outbreaks in southern areas; one serious in Rock County. (E. L. Chambers).

FRUIT INSECTS

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Causing greater losses than in 1951. (E. H. Wheeler, W. H. Thies). NEW JERSEY - Second-brood larvae expected by July 20 in central and southern areas. (A. J. Farley). MARYLAND - Second brood adults emerging at Hancock, July 8. (C. Graham). WEST VIRGINIA - Mature first-brood larva prevalent. (E. O. Hamstead, July 9). OHIO - First midsummer brood moth appeared in cage, July 7. Larvae leaving fruit in large numbers on unsprayed trees. Numerous new entrances and stings developed in orchards near Lake Erie first week July. (C. R. Cutwright). INDIANA - One hundred twenty-four adults emerged between June 25 and July 7 in insectary at Vincennes from 360 wormy apples picked June 20. Second-brood entrances expected to increase next few days. (D. W. Hamilton, July 7). MISSOURI - Second-brood larvae well underway throughout State. (Weekly Rept. to Fr. Grs.).

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Grapholitha molesta) -- INDIANA - Second-brood adults coming to traps daily, July 7. (D. W. Hamilton).

PLUM CURCULIO (Conotrachelus nenuphar) -- INDIANA - Emergence of adults continues to increase, although infestations in Vincennes vicinity expected light. (D. W. Hamilton, July 7). GEORGIA - Second-generation eggs found in peaches July 3. Several crops of peaches refused shipment on account of stings. (O. I. Snapp).

APPLE MAGGOT - (Rhagoletis pomonella) -- NEW HAMPSHIRE - First adults collected in traps in southern area June 27. (J. G. Conklin). MASSACHUSETTS - Fly emergence heavy. Egg laying reported in Worcester County. (E. H. Wheeler, W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - Adults appeared in bait traps June 24, Wayne County. Emergence normal, Hudson Valley. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr. News Letter). MICHIGAN - Adults coming to traps in blueberry fields, July 7. (R. Hutson).

APPLE APHID (Aphis pomi) -- NEW JERSEY - Continue a problem. Predators abundant some orchards. (A. J. Farley). NEW YORK - Heavy infestations in Saratoga, Niagara Counties. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr. News Letter). MASSACHUSETTS - Serious outbreaks in many orchards. (E. H. Wheeler, W. H. Thies).

PEACH TREE BORER (Sanninoidea exitiosa) -- MICHIGAN - Emerging at Paw Paw, Benton Harbon and Coloma, July2. (R. Hutson).

CHERRY FRUIT FLY (Rhagoletis cingulata) -- OHIO - From 30 to 50 percent fruit infestation in northern areas. (R. W. Rings, July 9).

JAPANESE BEETLE (Popillia japonica) -- NEW YORK - First observed July 3, Saratoga County. (F. P. Corey). VERMONT - First emergence Windsor, July 2, (W. E. Stevens); Rutland, June 23, (A. Viall); Burlington, July 2, where first observed 1951, July 18, (R. T. Rambo).

SPIDER MITES -- NEW JERSEY - Euroepan red mite (Paratetranychus pilosus) and two-spotted spider mite (Tetranychus bimaculatus) problem in some orchards. Heavy infestations where sprays containing parathion previously applied. (A. J. Farley). NEW YORK - Both species increasing in Orleans and Niagara Counties. European red mite increasing in several orchards, Saratoga County. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr. News Letter). MASSACHUSETTS - Serious bronzing in some orchards by red mites; also damage by other mites. (E. H. Wheeler, W. H. Thies). NEW HAMPSHIRE - Both species building up rapidly in apple orchards. (J. G. Conklin). MISSOURI - Both species problem in orchards throughout State. (Weekly Rept. to Fr. Growers).

VEGETABLE INSECTS

TOMATO FRUIT WORM (Heliothis armigera) -- NEW JERSEY - Damage to tomato and beans. (O. Starnes). SOUTH CAROLINA - Moderately abundant on tomato. (W. J. Reid). ILLINOIS - Unusually destructive on tomato, southern area. (G. C. Decker). MISSOURI - Damaging tomatoes in Kansas City area. (Weekly Rept. to Fr. Grs.). UTAH - Most serious infestation in years. Damage severe in some counties. (G. F. Knowlton). CALIFORNIA - Infestations in tomato fields in Orange County. (R. E. Campbell).

POTATO LEAFHOPPER (Empoasca fabae) -- NEW HAMPSHIRE - Abundant some fields. (J. G. Conklin). NEW YORK - Heaviest infestation since 1945 on beans and potatoes, Tompkins, Steuben, Livingston, Wyoming and Allegany Counties. (R. W. Leiby). DELAWARE - Prevalent on lima and string beans. (Late News about Ins. and Dis., Univ. Del.). MARYLAND - Damaging snap beans in western Maryland. (T. L. Bissell). OHIO - Heavy infestation on beans. Some fields severely damaged at Chillicothe and Wooster. (Harries and Sleesman).

BEET LEAFHOPPER (Circulifer tenellus) -- UTAH - Melons, table beets, and tomatoes seriously damaged by heavy population and curly-top disease in Washington and Grand Counties. (G. F. Knowlton). COLORADO - Curly top reported causing 20 percent damage to tomatoes on western slope. (L. B. Daniels).

ONION MAGGOT (Hylemya antiqua) -- OREGON - Caused reductions in stands up to 30 percent in Eastern area. (R. W. Every). IDAHO- Injury greater than last season. (J. R. Douglass).

A CATERPILLAR (Callarctia phyllira) -- TENNESSEE - Feeding heavily on tobacco, gardens, and legumes in middle and east Tennessee. (R. P. Mullett).

YELLOW WOOLLYBEAR (Diacrisia virginica) -- COLORADO - Large numbers moving from pastures to sugar beets. Insecticides applied by airplane have had little effect. (L. B. Daniels).

HORNWORM FLIGHT HABIT STUDY

Hornworms (Protoparce spp.) -- The early-season occurrence of tobacco hornworm moths conforms to geographic location, whereas that of the tomato hornworm moths does not, according to cooperative studies being carried on by Federal and State entomologists in 8 states. The moths are caught in a new type of trap utilizing near-ultraviolet radiation (commonly known as "black light"). The traps were developed and installed by the Division of Farm Electrification, BPISAE. The immediate objective of the studies is not to determine the value of the traps in the control of the insects, but to obtain information on the seasonal occurrence and flight habits of the hornworm moths. This information is needed to provide a basis for the development of more effective methods of control. Daily records of trap catches are taken from 13 traps located in tobacco- and non-tobacco-growing areas from Quincy, Florida, to Windsor, Connecticut. The following tabulation shows the location of the traps, arranged from south to north, and the dates that the first moths of each of the two species were caught.

Location of trap	Date first moth caught Tobacco hornworm	 Tomato hornworm
Quincy, Fla.	Apr. 28	May 7
Charleston, S. C.	May 5	15
Florence, S. C.	9	11
Clemson, S. C.	12	10
Candor, N. C.	16	14
Greenville, N. C.	16	15
Knoxville, Tenn.	18	June 2
Oxford, N. C.	18	May 12
Clarksville, Tenn.	21	26
Chatham, Va.	24	16
Beltsville, Md.	31	31
Moorestown, N. J.	June 10	June 12
Windsor, Conn.	30	July 7

(C. F. Stahl)

TENNESSEE - Less abundant on tobacco than average year, Nashville, Clarksville areas. (L. B. Scott). INDIANA - Abundant southern Indiana on tomato. (J. J. Davis). UTAH - Above normal abundance on tomato and potato in Utah County. (G. F. Knowlton).

LYGUS BUGS (Lygus spp.) -- CALIFORNIA - Gradually increasing on lima bean southern California. Populations higher in Ventura than Orange County. (R. E. Campbell).

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM (Pieris rapae) -- NEBRASKA - Abundant on untreated cabbage in North Platte Valley in western area. (R. L. Wallis). DELAWARE - Prevalent on crucifers. (Late News about Ins. and Diseases, Univ. Del.).

COTTON INSECTS

BOLLWEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis) -- NORTH CAROLINA - One hundred thirteen of 146 treated fields infested at average rate of 6 percent. Eighty-three of 91 untreated fields infested at average of 15 percent. Averages about same as last week and corresponding week 1951. Inspections in 31 counties. (Cotton News Letter). SOUTH CAROLINA - Forty-three of 45 non-poisoned fields examined in 18 counties found infested. Square infestation average 14 percent against 19 previous week and 27 percent corresponding week 1951. Thirty of 45 poisoned fields in 18 counties infested. Square infestation average 4 percent compared with 5 previous week and 9 corresponding week 1951. (L. C. Fife). GEORGIA - One hundred seventy-two of 183 fields examined in 41 counties found infested. Thirty unpoisoned fields inspected, all infested with average of 37 percent punctured squares. One hundred forty-two of 153 poisoned fields infested with average of 10 percent punctured squares. (C. R. Jordan). ALABAMA - At present emergence light, but conditions of larvae in squares indicate heavier emergence within 10 to 12 days. Fifty-one of 57 fields examined infested. Average infestation all fields 17 percent. Twenty percent of fields had 26 to 50 percent squares infested. Three percent had 51 to 75 percent of squares infested. (M. W. Marsh, July 11). MISSISSIPPI - Over 1300 farms in 45 counties examined and 304 or 23 percent found infested. Average infestation for all fields examined slightly over 1 percent and the 276 infested fields had average of 6 percent squares punctured with only 17 fields above 20 percent. This is one of the lowest infestations for this period in many years. (Miss. Wkly Cotton Rept., July 14). LOUISIANA - Madison Parish: Infestation ranged from 0 to 29 percent in 60 fields and averaged 9 percent compared to 10 percent last week. (R. C. Gaines, July 10). Tensas Parish: Infestation ranged from 4 to 85 percent and averaged 22 percent in 22 fields. In 5 fields the infestation was over 25 percent. East Carroll Parish: Average of 5 percent infestation in 168 of 175 fields examined. (P. Rosenzweig). Ouachita Valley: Thirty-four fields examined, 33 were infested with average of 3 percent punctured squares. (J. S. Roussel). Natchitoches Parish: Average of 10 percent punctured in 46 fields with more than 25 percent infestation in only 3 fields. (W. G. Erwin). Infestations lightest in Monroe area and heaviest in Shreveport vicinity. (Insect Pest Survey, La. Exp. Sta.). ARKANSAS - Most fields show decline in infestation over last week. In few fields first generation weevils have caused increase in infestation. Insecticide application started in some cases. (G. Barnes, July 12). OKLAHOMA - First brood weevils now emerging from fallen squares as far north as Stillwater. Infestation has increased to danger point in many counties in central and eastern Oklahoma. Average infestation in 4 unpoisoned fields in Pittsburg County is 65 percent and average infestation of 8 unpoisoned fields in Okmulgee County is 46 percent. On west side of State infestations increasing in Cotton, Tillman, Jackson, and Caddo Counties. (C. E. Stiles, July 12). TEXAS - Increased some areas. Of 948 fields inspected in boll weevil areas, 789 found infested. Average infestation all fields 11 percent punctured squares compared to over-all average of 9 percent last week, 16 percent this time 1951 and 24 percent in 1950. Poisoned fields averaged 7 percent and unpoisoned 19 percent. Seven percent of poisoned fields and 29 percent of unpoisoned fields had infestations above 25 percent. (K. P. Ewing). Still increasing and migrating to late fields in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Almost every field that has not been under rigid control program severely damaged. (A. N. White).

PINK BOLLWORM (Pectinophora gossypiella) -- TEXAS-Continues to increase in many southern counties and heavy infestations occur in nearly all unpoisoned fields in Lower Rio Grande Valley. (A. N. White).

BOLLWORMS (Heliothis spp., et al) -- NORTH CAROLINA - Few light infestations to date. SOUTH CAROLINA - Fewer than past 3 weeks, only light infestation. (L. C. Fife). GEORGIA - Average of 0.5 percent injured squares unpoisoned fields, 0.4 injured squares in poisoned fields. (C. R. Jordan). MISSISSIPPI - Of 1172 fields inspected in 18 Delta counties an average of 2 larvae per 100 terminals found in 104 fields, whereas eggs found in 337 fields at rate of 2.5 per 100 terminals. Average square damage 3 percent in 102 infested fields. (E. W. Dunnam). LOUISIANA - Larvae and eggs declining sharply, Natchitoches Parish. (W. G. Erwin). TEXAS - Increased egg deposition occurring over area. Young larvae present some fields, but difficult to tell at this time (July 11) how injurious infestation may become. Indications that some larvae not getting past first instar. Most cotton still vulnerable to attacks. Beneficial insects have increased in most fields but not as plentiful as usual this time of year. Sixty-nine thousand terminals inspected in 81 fields had average of 4 eggs and larvae per 100 terminals. Around 54,000 squares inspected in 62 fields showed average of 0.4 percent injured squares. (K. P. Ewing). ARIZONA - Big increase in many parts of State. (J. N. Roney). NEW MEXICO - Mesilla Valley: Population increasing and many fields have sufficient count of eggs and small worms to demand control. (M. Swoboda).

APHIDS (Aphidae) -- SOUTH CAROLINA - Fairly heavy Laurens County, light in other counties examined. (L. C. Fife). GEORGIA - Few moderate to heavy infestations in South Georgia. (C. R. Jordan). MISSISSIPPI - Light infestation in 2 fields in Delta counties. (E. W. Dunnam). TEXAS - Increasing to damaging infestations. (K. P. Ewing). Serious in several fields in Lower Rio Grande Valley. (A. N. White). NEW MEXICO - Light infestations. (M. Swoboda).

SPIDER MITES - SOUTH CAROLINA - Heavy some fields, Orangeburg and Bamberg Counties. (L. C. Fife). GEORGIA - Heavy infestations in some fields Southwest area, which is very dry. Light infestations other areas. (C. R. Jordan). MISSISSIPPI - Recorded in 26 fields in Delta counties, medium to heavy. (E. W. Dunnam). ARKANSAS - Light infestations in scattered areas. (G. Barnes). TEXAS - Damaging infestations in some fields. (K. P. Ewing). Serious in several fields in Lower Rio Grande Valley. (A. N. White).

COTTON FLEAHOPPER (*Psallus seriatus*) -- TEXAS - Many fields not receiving recent treatment continue to have injurious infestations. Average number of fleahoppers per 100 terminals in 1015 fields inspected in all areas was 12 this week compared with 15 last week, 8 two weeks ago, 4 this time 1951 and 7 in 1950. (K. P. Ewing, July 14).

FOREST INSECTS

ENGELMANN SPRUCE BEETLE (*Dendroctonus engelmanni*) -- IDAHO - Attacking and killing spruce trees near Canadian border on Kootenai National Forest. Severe damage expected. (H. C. Manis).

SWAINE SAWFLY (*Neodiprion swainei*) -- WISCONSIN - Becoming abundant on Jack pine in Sauk County. Arrangements for airplane spraying of 400 acres underway. (E. L. Chambers).

SPIDER MITES -- NEBRASKA - *Tetranychus* spp. increasing and causing injury to trees and shrubs throughout State. (O. S. Bare).

GYPSY MOTH (*Porthetria dispar*) -- NEW HAMPSHIRE - Considerably more abundant generally than a year ago; heavy defoliation observed in few extensive areas. (J. G. Conklin).

SATIN MOTH (*Stilpnotia salicis*) -- NEW HAMPSHIRE - More abundant than for many years, causing heavy defoliation of ornamental poplars. (J. G. Conklin).

WHITE-PINE WEEVIL (*Pissodes strobi*) -- NEW HAMPSHIRE - More prevalent than a year ago. (J. G. Conklin).

ELM LEAF BEETLE (*Galerucella xanthomelaena*) -- NEW HAMPSHIRE - Prevalent causing browning of foliage on unsprayed trees southern area. (J. G. Conklin).

INSECTS AFFECTING MAN AND ANIMALS

SCREW-WORM (*Callitroga americana*) -- FLORIDA - Several cases reported in cattle in Gadsden and Leon Counties. (L. M. May).

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOOD TICK (*Dermacentor andersoni*) -- UTAH - Four cases of spotted fever reported from Duchesne and Uintah Counties. (G. F. Knowlton).